Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 44, of Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1791. [Whole No. 252.]

FROM THE (PROVIDENCE) UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

CHARGE,

Delivered by the Hon. DAVID HOWELL, *Esq. to the Graduates on the last Commencement Day, at Providence*

YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

THE occasion which has devolved on me the duty of addressing you, cannot fail to impress your minds with an uncommon degree of seriousness.

Your beloved President, from whose lips you have been accustomed to receive lessons of Wisdom, is not here to give you his last benediction—He is gone to the World of Spirits—and, as we hope and trust, to receive the rewards of his labours of Love and of Virtue.

The Patrons of the College could not, however, permit you to bid adieu to this Institution without authorising one of their number to address you.

Altho I have not a personal acquaintance with all of you, and cannot, therefore, be supposed to entertain such an affectionate solicitude for your welfare as your immediate Instructors: yet, the part I have taken as an Overseer of your progress in learning, and the former relation I sustained to this College, for many years, as a Teacher, awaken in me, on this solemn occasion, the most tender and sincere concern for your future welfare in life.

The pittance of time allotted to a collegiate education, can only suffice to lay the foundation of learning: the superstructure must be reared by the assiduous attention of after years.

This day enlarges you into the world. Extensive fields open to your view. You have to explore the scenes, and to make an election of the character that best pleases you on the great Theatre of Life.

"*Seekest thou great things to thyself? Seek them not*," said the ancient prophet to Baruck his scholar and scribe. An overweening fondness for our own abilities leads us, in the ardour of youth, to pourtray in our imagination future greatness: Time and experience only can correct the error, and reduce us to think of ourselves soberly, and as we ought. Human life is full of disappointments.

A readiness to listen to council is the surest mark of wisdom in youth—"*in the multitude of council there is safety.*" When therefore you are about to take any important step in life, omit not to consult your friends; and let your decision be the result of deep reflection, and the most careful circumspection.

If you wish for prosperity in your worldly affairs, rise early in the morning, and attend to your own business with diligence, punctuality and order—pay a sacred regard to truth and justice—live temperately, and moderate your passions by listening to the voice of reason. Take not the lead in fashions—nor suffer yourselves to be noted for singularity. Discover your knowledge on proper occasions, but avoid an affected and pedantic display of it.

Let the Rights of man ever be held sacred—a moment's reflection will convince you that others' rights are as inviolable as your own; and a small degree of virtue will lead you to respect them. He that serves mankind most successfully, and with the best principles, serves his Creator most acceptably. Be cautious of bandying into parties—*they* regard neither the abilities nor virtues of men, but only their subserviency to present purposes—they are a snare to virtue, and a mischief to society—With this caution on your mind, you will never revile or speak evil of whole sects, classes or societies of men.

In the choice of friends and companions, rather aspire to those above you in life, than sink to those below; the former line of conduct will mark a generous ambition, the latter indicates baseness and exility of thought; from the former you are to expect advantages, from the latter an incumbrance. To obtain this object will require the extension of your abilities and the growth of your virtues.

Never aim to rise in life by depressing others—it is more manly to rely on the strength of one's own abilities and merit. Avoid publishing or even listening to scandal. To mention with pleasure the virtues even of a rival, denotes a great mind.

Trifle not with yourselves, nor suffer yourselves to be trifled with by others. If you rightly estimate your own merit, the world will not long differ from you. Avoid contradictions, or soften them. Aim to instruct and entertain your company rather than to divert them with the affectation of wit and scurrility of a droll.

Render to your superiors due respect. Order is Heaven's first law. Nature teaches subordination—society demands it. The best soldiers make the best officers, and the best citizens the best rulers.—Yet carefully distinguish the honors paid to rank and office, from those paid to personal merit; and let the latter be the principal object of your ambition.

Forget not this precious motto—'*Nihil humanum a me puto alienum.*" Consider every one in human shape as your brother—and *let Charity in golden links of love connect you with the Brotherhood of Man*"—Let your benevolence be broad as the ocean—your candor brilliant as the sun, and your compassion and humanity extensive as the human race.

The brevity and and uncertainty of life should admonish us never to procrastinate the duties of the present time. Of all things our salvation is of the greatest moment. Man is fallen into a wretched state of sin and depravity and needs a renovation of nature—the implantation and cultivation of the sublime virtues of Christianity, to restore him to his true dignity—to qualify him for happiness.—The very natures of GOD and his creatures give birth to fixed and immurable relations between them. These are the foundations of virtue, and as solid as those of the everlasting mountains. It is not possible for man to become happy otherwise than by conforming to the Laws of his Nature—by becoming really and truly such as man ought to be, in thought, word and deed.

The sacred scriptures are to be the study of your lives;—nor let it be thought an employment beneath a gentleman, Newton, Locke, and the most eminent Philosophers studied and wrote commentaries on them. It is a mark of vanity to speak lightly of revelation—not to admire those ancient and sublime books shews a want of taste in fine writing as well as of real judgment in discerning truth. And here let me caution you never to ridicule whatever may be held sacred by any devout and judicious man—If you cannot join with him, at least do not disturb him by your irreverence.

Young gentlemen, it is your good fortune to enter on life in a country peculiarly favored by the bounteous hand of Nature and blessed with the best government in the world. Your education distinguishes you among your fellows—the eyes of many are fixed on you. Your parents and friends have, no doubt, the most flattering hopes of your future eminence; do not disappoint them. The patrons of this College also feel a peculiar interest in your prosperity, let me intreat you, therefore, as you esteem your friends—as you respect the place of your education, resolve to act your parts in life well—and may Heaven strengthen you with grace so to do.

The day is at hand when all of us, whether young or old now, must appear and give an account of our conduct before the Creator and Governor of the world—"*that is the day of days, the important day*"—as the Poet says—"*for which all other days were made*" Time, with all its concerns and enjoyments will then vanish from our eager grasp—Eternity willl then commence—and a solemn COMMENCEMENT will *that* be—your worthy President has gone before you—If you loved him, or if you even love yourselves, let me in the most earnest and solemn manner, call on you to recollect, and imprint on your memory, his pious care over you—his faithful Admonitions, and his amiable example, and to prepare to follow him.

In behalf of the Corporation,
Young Gentlemen,
I bid you FAREWELL.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

FREE as the lightsome spirit of the wind
That douces o'er the rosy vales in Spring,
And bears the heavenly odours on its wing,
Were all the pleasures of my youthful mind;

'Till ANNA's beauty caught my wandering soul:
Her eye the soft betrayer of her heart,
Her touching grace form'd by no rules of art,
Transfix my mind and all its powers controul.

When by my lamp amidst the gloom of night,
I strive to hold a converse with the dead;
Lo, ANNA darting from a flood of light!
Before me stands, and banishes each shade.

Where'er I go her spirit haunts me still,
Or in the vale, or on the craggy hill.

CHAMONT.

BERLIN, July 10.

ON the 4th, the Prince Henry gave an entertainment, and erected the monument in honour of the Prince of Prussia, his brother, the father of our Monarch. The concourse of people assembled on the occasion was immense. As Rheinsberg was insufficient to contain all the people who had assembled, it became necessary for them to disperse themselves in the neighboring villages. The Prince invited to the entertainment all the subalterns and soldiers of our garrison who had served in the war of seven years, and defrayed their expences.

July 16. A marriage between the Princess Frederica, eldest daughter of the King, with the Duke of York, is concluded upon, and to-morrow the formal betrothing will take place at Potsdam, in the presence of all the Royal Family. Upon this occasion there will be great rejoicings as well in this capital as at Potsdam. The marriage, it is thought, will take place in autumn, at the same time as that of the Princess Wilhelmina with the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

CHERBOURG, July 12.

This wonderful harbour, which has puzzled and defied half the engineers in Europe, now presents a proud proof that France was right in her speculations. It forms a capacious and secure asylum for the largest fleet that can be wanted; and what is singular, during all the disturbances and commotions of France, the work has proceeded uniformly, and the workmen regularly been paid.

COPENHAGEN, July 24.

Our Monarch, not content with having set a laudable example, by laboring paternally to meliorate the situation of his subjects, has lately addressed an exhortation to all landholders, and persons subject to statute-work of all kinds, to adopt amicable compositions with respect to tythes, the repair of highways, &c. It is to be hoped that this wise exhortation will not be thrown away, and that the example of the Prince will give additional energy to the reasons which he has employed.

PARIS, July 18.

The Decree concerning the inviolability of the King's person, having occasioned uncommon fermentation among the citizens of this capital, a tumult was accordingly expected.

On Saturday the Jacobins and other societies, drew up a petition to the Assembly, praying them to call a new Legislature, on purpose that the crimes of Louis XVI. might be judged and determined by Representatives who should express the wishes of the people. This was circulated among the citizens for subscriptions, as was also an address, entreating them to preserve their respect for the laws; and endeavor to procure the late Decree to be rescinded by constitutional means alone.

Yesterday morning an immense croud repaired to the Champ de Mars, to sign the petition alluded to. On their arrival having discovered two persons concealed below the Altar, dedicated to Gallic Freedom, the people unfortunately suspected them of an intention of blowing it up by means of gun-powder, and actually, in violation of every idea of law and of justice, executed them on the spot.

On notice of this, the Municipal officers immediately repaired to the Champ de Mars, accompanied with detachments of horse and foot, and also several pieces of artillery.

They then proclaimed Martial Law, and after having fired two or three rounds with powder only, the National Guards were at length obliged to have recourse to ball, as they still experienced resistance. Several of the mob were killed, and many wounded, on the spot.

It is but justice to add, that this guilty and frantic multitude do not appear to have attempted any thing against the National Assembly.

July 21. M. Duveyrier, the commissioner dispatched some time since to the royal fugitives at Worms, has given an account of the events of his mission. On the 17th he set off from Paris with M***, his cousin and old friend, one of the King's Guards. On the 21st, at nine o'clock in the evening, he arrived at Worms, and intimated his mission to M. Conde. The next day he followed him to Coblentz. The Elector of Treves, and M. d'Artois, and de Conde had a conference, after which they dispatched M. Duveyrier to Audemack. They told him that his mission displeased M. Conde, and still more the French officers, which the latter sufficiently marked by injurious treatment. He in vain waited for an answer from M. de Conde. Intelligence arrived of the King's flight. M. d'Artois went to Aix-la-Chapelle, and M. de Conde to Worms. M. Duveyrier took the road for France, and passing through Luxembourgh, in which city M. Bouille and his suit then were, he was arrested and detained twenty-two days, without permission to write. He was insulted by French officers in prison; and at last, conducted by a party of Hulans, who left him on the frontiers, near Longevia.

The Jacobines' Club is no longer frequented by those who value their reputation; since the schism, formed by the secession of all the Members of the National Assembly, only Bankrupts in honour and in fortune, continue to herd together in that den of anarchy and mischief. We at all times asserted that the Jacobines were a national nuisance, and would finally, if not obstructed, cause the ruin of France; the conduct of the majority of that Club, with respect to the decree issued in favor of monarchy, evinces that we predicted right; it was through them that the riot on Saturday and Sunday arose; they dictated all the evils which have long distracted France; they aimed at overturning the new system by abolishing monarchy, and by encouraging licentiousness and confusion; it must cease then to be a wonder that the Representatives of the nation have withdrawn themselves from the Jacobines' meeting place; they are now in the vicinity of their own house, at the Feuillans, where they mean to carry on their primitive design; they have addressed all the associated clubs in the kingdom to engage them to continue their literary intercourse with them, being, as they style themselves—"The Friends of the Constitution"—the cloven foot, however, appears in the address; in it we read the following—"The club was destined to prepare the decrees of the National Assembly.—The fact is, that the Section of Mauconseil, under the immediate order of the vilest mob, commanded the Cordeliers' club. The Cordeliers gave laws to the Jacobines, and to the National Assembly—so that the blackguards of Mauconseil, the St. Giles' of Paris, have hitherto governed France and Frenchmen; so much for innovations and the rights of men!—A new æra is now arising—may reason, and not metaphysics guide this deluded people.

In one single class of manufacturers in this country, viz. those who used to fabricate livery clothes and lace there are at least 20,000 workmen reduced to absolute beggary. What then must become of all the manufacturers of the kingdom

July 24. The National Assembly have taken steps to sequestrate the possessions of the Prince of Conde.—This measure, at the present moment, appears precipitate and ill-timed.

July 25. Yeſterday morning M. de la Fayette reviewed the citizen-ſoldiers of the department of Paris, deſtined for the defence of the frontiers. In the *Champ Eliſes*. They are a fine body of troops, being compoſed entirely of young men, and amount to exactly 2000 in number. Tomorrow they are to march to Grenelle, where they will be joined by a detachment of the troops of the line.

A prodigious number of people have been arreſted, on account of the late diſturbances.

All our pamphlets, journals, and even hand-bills, now openly plead the cauſe of republicaniſm.

A new periodical paper, to which the noted Paine contributes, has taken the title of the Republican, declares the King a uſeleſs being, and a grievous burden, from which the robe ought now to be exonerated; and whether Louis XVI, is a weak man, or a hypocrite, a fool, or a knave, he ought to fall into the common claſs of citizens, and to be no more ſpoken of, but under the name of Monſ. Louis Bourbon.

Monſ. Cazales and Monſ. Montloiſier, two of the moſt loyal royaliſts, as well as honeſt citizens, have reſigned their ſeats, concluding with Cato, that

> When vice prevails, and impious men bear ſway,
> The poſt of honour is a private ſtation.

On the whole, the majority of the Aſſembly ſee the neceſſity of lenient and conciliating meaſures, but are afraid to adopt them.

Our republican clubs are maſters over the people, and the people are the tyrants over the Aſſembly.

LONDON, July 22.

The ſpirit of violence is now ſo ſtrong againſt the King in Paris, that a memorial has been preſented to the National Aſſembly by a body of the people, declaring, "that they will never acknowledge Louis XVI. nor any other king, unleſs the majority of the nation expreſſes a wiſh to that effect." In almoſt every ſtreet of Paris, ſome one or other was harranguing the mob againſt the decree of the Aſſembly on the King's inviolability, when the meſſenger came away.

Moderate people, however, think that the National Aſſembly's granting inviolability to the King was one of the moſt prudent ſteps they could take to ſave their country from the horrors of a foreign war. It was next to an impoſſibility that the Emperor, or the King of Spain, could be quiet ſpectators of a contrary conduct, and yet from the inteſtine diviſions of the ſeveral clubs in Paris, their late determination ſeems to threaten a civil war, unleſs ſome temporary expedient be hit upon.

Conflagration and plunder being now held as proofs of loyalty, we ſhall not wonder at hearing the deſtruction of the Dutch dock-yards was occaſioned by the zeal of ſome loyal citizens.

No circumſtance could be more propitious to the accompliſhment of the French revolution, than the ſchiſm which has revolted ſo many of the Club des Jacobins. To this ſociety were united all the lower clubs in the nation embracing republican notions; its diſmemberment, and the inſtitution of a new one by the diſaffected members, will give a death blow to ſuch eſtabliſhments, and the people will repoſe, when theſe nurſeries of faction are deſtroyed, their implicit confidence in their immortal National Aſſembly.

Whatever there may be to admire in the plan of the new conſtitution of France, its effects are unknown, nor can we predict by the experience of former times, for here is a ſomething the world never ſaw nor heard of before. Its admirers boaſt that it is perfect in all parts, but we have already found that it is not permanent in any part; many of theſe laws or regulations, which were intended to be unalterable, have already been altered or expunged; and though the whole ſyſtem is built on a ſet of abſtract ideas, and of philoſophical ſpeculations, they have already experienced, that they muſt, like all other legiſlators, yield to circumſtances, and to the ſpirit of the times. On theſe accounts, and from the additional conſideration that France is at preſent under a ſyſtem of martial law, its conſtitution obliged to be guarded by an immenſe ſtanding army, and the people fettered by the law of paſſports, a ſpecies of ſlavery this country never knew, it was our opinion, that the time for celebrating an anniverſary is not yet come. If according to their accounts, their conſtitution is built, we are certain it is not habitable, and is deſtitute of many conveniencies, which a building, that they may think more mean, is actually poſſeſſed of.

From the late meeting in London, danger was apprehended, and very properly guarded againſt. In our opinion, the alarm however, was greater than neceſſary; and we could have wiſhed, that inſtead of exaſperating paragraphs, this meeting had been treated with ſilent contempt. or with ridicule only. But though London eſcaped the danger on Thurſday, we are very ſorry to learn that other places have not been ſo fortunate. Birmingham has been a ſcene of ſavage riot. Several houſes have been deſtroyed, and much valuable property, For a mob like this, no excuſe can be offered; nor can we conceive how this mob were allowed to become formidable without that early and firm oppoſition, which at once deſtroys ſuch combinations. The miſchief that has happened, will, no doubt, be aſcribed to the Miniſtry. "It will be ſaid, the miniſterial writers," as they are called, incited the mob to deſtroy the houſes and chapels of the Diſſenters. Calumnies like thoſe might be eaſily refuted, if a ſerious refutation were not a compliment to the calumniators. All that we ſhall obſerve on the ſubject, is, that the republican party may now ſee, that the ſpirit of the people is againſt them: they will therefore act wiſely in forbearing their public rejoicings and anniverſaries hereafter, and reflect (it is an old doctrine) that no good man or good citizen will do that, though he may be free to do it, which will tend to diſturb the public peace, and create tumult and confuſion.

On the 3d June, the managers of the Houſe of Commons, not conceiving it neceſſary to rejoin to Mr. Haſtings' defence, their lordſhips at half paſt two o'clock adjourned to their own houſe.

Thus, barring the final deciſion of the lords, cloſes a trial every way a wonder—Proſecuted upwards of four years by the commons, and defended in the brief ſpan of two hours.

The ſuſpended ſentence will naturally be expected with awe—it will be conſidered as the fiat of the greateſt tribunal upon earth.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia is by no means of the Marquis of Lanſdowne's opinion, that Great-Britain will bring her grey hairs with ſorrow to the grave; at leaſt, ſhe continues to throw from her all appearance of entertaining ſuch apprehenſions.

Te Deum was lately ſung in the Poliſh Church at Rome, by way of thanks for the advantages which the new conſtitution of Poland ſecures to the Catholic religion. The Pope aſſiſted at this ceremony, and ſhewed great favor to all who contributed to the grand event which it was meant to celebrate.

Dr. Bennet, the Biſhop of Cork, on a late viſitation of the Dioceſe, found a number of induſtrious poor uſing their endeavours to ſupport large families by the grain and potatoes of ſmall parcels of land which were charged with tithes; this good prelate, in the true ſpirit of Chriſtian benevolence, not only remitted his ſhare of the tenth of their produce, but ordered the entire amount of his tithe to be diſtributed among the deſerving poor, amounting to a ſum not leſs than 700l. It may be recommended to each of his dignified brethren, in the language of Holy Writ, —"Go! and do thou likewiſe!"

The Court of Directors of the Bank of Ireland have determined to add 240,000l. to the capital ſtock of their Bank; and for that purpoſe to call upon the proprietors of Bank Stock at the rate of 40 per cent. on their reſpective ſhares, to be paid into the Bank by the following inſtalments, viz. 10 per cent. on the 20th of September,—10 per cent. on the 20th of December,—10 per cent. on the 20th of March, 1792,—10 per cent. on the 20th of June, 1792.

The naval force of Spain conſiſts of 68 ſhips of the line, amongſt which are 12 of 112 guns each, beſides 4 of 58 and 1 54 guns.

The Vienna Gazette preſents a circumſtance the more noticeable, as it is the only ſtate paper in Europe which has as yet given a deciſive opinion on the French Revolution!—When that paper mentions the change in the latter kingdom as a rebellion, and the National Aſſembly as a ſelf created body, there cannot remain a doubt either of the ſentiments or deſigns of the Emperor.

The terrible fire which conſumed the arſenal at Amſterdam, the Dutch are convinced was not the effect of accident. Each party accuſes the other. The friends of the Stadtholder declare that the patriots did it to prevent a fleet being ſent to aid the French King's cauſe; the mob have therefore inſulted many of them, and never were cockades ſo frequent as now in Amſterdam, ſince all who appear without them are maltreated.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"Madame Bailli told a female friend, a few days ago, that were it not for her patriotiſm, and the ſeventy two thouſand livres which the nation, through gratitude, pour into her coffers, ſhe would make her huſband reſign the troubleſome poſt of mayor of Paris.—What a fine thing patriotiſm is!

"A moſt deſperate engagement took place at Montpellier between the national guards and the ariſtocratic party—many were killed on both ſides.

"M. de Bouille's houſe, in the environs of Paris, was laſt week ſtript of every moveable that was thought worth taking away."

July 23. A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 2d of June, mentions, that the Brother of the Emperor of Morrocco had excited an inſurrection in the Province of Suz, and having aſſembled an army of 100000 men, had cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed Emperor.

July 25. The King of Spain is doing every thing poſſible to conciliate his army. After increaſing their pay, he is proceeding to review the ſeveral corps. At that of the Carabineers lately, he appeared in his uniform as Colonel of the Guards, and the whole family under a ſuperb tent.

Letters from Toulon mention, that the Algerines are become worſe than ever; they pay no regard to the colors of any nation, except to the Engliſh, whoſe flag they never moleſt.

On Saturday came on in the Court of Chancery, the further hearing of the caſe of the Nabob of Arcot againſt the India Company, when the Company's plea, that in quality of Sovereigns they were not amenable, was diſallowed.

July 28. A deputation of Diſſenters yeſterday waited on Mr. Pitt, to ſolicit the interpoſition of government in diſcovering the inſtigators, and puniſhing the perpetrators, of the Birmingham riots. A promiſe of every proper exertion to that effect was of courſe made.

In the ſpace of twelve months, from July 1790 to July 1791, the quantity of Porter brewed in London amounted to forty-nine millions one hundred and twelve thouſand, ſix hundred and ſixty gallons.

July 30. Yeſterday two proclamations were iſſued at the Secretary of State's office, the one offering a reward of one hundred pounds for diſcovering and apprehending the late rioters at Birmingham; and the other offering the ſame reward for diſcovering the author, printer, or publiſher of the inflammatory hand-bill, beginning with—"The ſecond year of Gallic Liberty is nearly expired."

In the Auſtrian Netherlands, the Emperor, according to an account laid before the National Aſſembly, has forty-five thouſand troops ready to act; but, according to other accounts, they amount to very little ſhort of an hundred thouſand, all ready trained and inured to war.

On Thurſday laſt a meſſenger was diſpatched with the final approbation of his Majeſty in Council, of the Duke of York's marriage to a Princeſs of Pruſſia.

We hear from Birmingham, that every exertion has been made for apprehending the diſturbers of public tranquility at that place; and that peace is now perfectly reſtored.

The laſt accounts from Major Houghton, who was ſent to explore the interior parts of Africa, mention, that he was then about to depart beyond the reach of any European intercourſe; and that it would be about two years before he was likely to be again heard of. The Major travels pretty much after the manner of Monſieur Vaillant.

Aug. 1. Mr. Hammond's appointment to the American States is ſaid to be for ſpecial purpoſes. The general opinion is, that he is to form a commercial connection, and to promote ſuch an alliance as may prevent the new States from making a ſimilar Treaty with the Spaniards.

Aug. 2. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, has left Gibraltar, for America; his retinue when ſailed, was rather domeſtic than princely; a French Female, his own man, and Swiſs valet, compoſed his whole ſuite.

The princeſs royal of Pruſſia to whom the duke of York is ſhortly to be united, is beautiful, accompliſhed, and not more than 24 years old.

The marriage of a certain royal duke, is conſidered by ſome as an omen of the confirmed celibacy of his princely brother; at leaſt that he poſitively means to decline all alliances with foreign beauty.

The report of the commiſſioners for liquidating the national debt, lately made to the chancellor of the exchequer, for the laſt quarter, being the 20th, ſtates, that there have been purchaſed in the funds, 7,568,875l. ſtock; and that the caſh paid for the ſame, amounts to the ſum of 5,760,896l. 15s 8d.

BIRMINGHAM, July 25.

On Wedneſday three troops of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, and on Friday three troops of the 1ſt regiment of dragoon guards, marched into the town. Col. De Lancey arrived with an aid-du-camp, on Tueſday, from the king, to take command of the military; and ſuch was his majeſty's anxiety to provide for the ſecurity of this neighbourhood, that he had given orders for four thouſand troops to march to our relief from different quarters. Tranquility, however, being reſtored, the progreſs of the greater part of them will be ſtopped.

Several of the rioters are taken, and more are known; and this day his majeſty's juſtices will ſit at the Swan Inn, to receive information reſpecting the riots.

The rioters who were taken at Mr. Maul's at Belle-Vue, are now confined at Hales-Owen, waiting their trials.

It is truſted that enquiry will bring out the origin of the late diſturbances.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.

Among the articles conſumed at Mr. Ryland's, at Birmingham, was the body of the late Mr. Baſkerville, who by will ordered he ſhould be

buried in his own houſe,and he was accordingly interred there. A ſtone cloſet was erected in it, where he was depoſited in a ſtanding poſture. The houſe was afterwards ſold, with this expreſs condition that it ſhould remain there.

According to letters from Truro in Cornwall, a meeting of the principal proprietors of the tin mines was held in that town on Saturday ſe'nnight, when it was agreed to advance the price of that article to 3l. 12s. per hundred, a higher price than it has been for many years; and the Eaſt-India Company have agreed to take half the tin produced from the County at the above price.

We are ſorry to ſay, that the ſpirit of turbulence and diſorder has broken out at Sheffield, where, in the courſe of laſt week, the lower claſs of people diſcovered an inclination to riot, in conſequence of the encloſure of the commons of Stannington and Hallam; but by the timely interference of the military, which were ſent for from York and Nottingham, the rioters were diſperſed and a period put to the diſturbances. The rioters had previouſly ſet fire to ſeveral ricks of hay, four of which were conſumed, and gutted the houſes of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinſon, the Vicar, and Mr. Eyre, and done other damage By the laſt accounts all is quiet.

DUBLIN, July 25.

Yeſterday evening a great number of people aſſembled in a tumultuous manner, near the Parliament Houſe, in conſequence of ſome ſeditious hand-bills which were diſtributed the preceding day. About eight o'clock at night, they proceeded to Fleet-lane, where they totally deſtroyed fifteen houſes, committing at the ſame time many acts of outrage. The police at length appeared, and a deſperate battle enſued, when the police were completely worſted. Some lives were loſt on both ſides. Elated with their victory, the mob marched down Fleet-ſtreet, committing great exceſſes. At ten o'clock this morning, a large body of the rioters were employed in levelling with the ground the houſes they had deſtroyed the preceding evening, when a party of the 80th regiment arrived, and put an end to their amuſement. The military, having completely diſperſed the inſurgents, returned to the barracks.

GEORGETOWN, (S.C.) Auguſt 27.

In America men live and die free and independent, for nothing obliges them to throw off that liberty which is the moſt lovely ornament and moſt valuable prerogative of human nature —the country abounds with all the neceſſaries of life and the inhabitants are both numerous and rich—valiant and induſtrious—the eſtabliſhment of arts, trades, and manufactures, has made them entirely independent of other countries for any of the neceſſaries or even the luxuries of life, and every citizen is his own politician and eligible to any public office, what ever may be his religion.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.

Nathaniel Barrett, Eſq. who arrived in town yeſterday, via Cape Ann, from France, which he left the 1ſt of Auguſt, informs us, that the moſt perfect tranquility pervaded the whole of that kingdom, united with a determined reſolution to defend the principles of the revolution againſt all attempts againſt them, internal or external. That the flight of the King did not excite an agitation of 48 hours continuance: That on the promulgation of the decree, exonerating the King from all culpability, and declaring his perſon inviolable, a few rioters aſſembled at the Champ de Mars, to ſwear not to have a king,and that two perſons fell victims to their rage,—but that the Marquis de la Fayette, at the deſire of the municipality, immediately marched a body of national guards (who to a man are true to the conſtitution) and, after ſome oppoſition from the mob, about a dozen of whom were killed and wounded, diſperſed them; and that ſince the moſt perfect order has been preſerved.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 21.

On Wedneſday the 14th inſt. the anniverſary Commencement of Yale College was celebrated in this City; after the exerciſes of the day were concluded—the degree of Bachelor in Arts was conferred on twenty-ſix,and that of Maſter of Arts on 17 Candidates.

The honorary degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on JOHN ALLEN, Eſq. of Litchfield, and Mr. FRANCIS CHILDS of the city of New-York.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. JOHN MCKNIGHT, of the city of New-York, the Rev. JAMES MUIR, of Alexandria, in Virginia, the Rev. SAMUEL MACCLINTOCK, of Greenland, in New-Hampſhire,and the Rev. JOSEPH LATHROP, of Weſt-Springfield, in Maſſachuſetts.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Rev. and Hon. JOSEPH WILLARD, D.D. Preſident of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

Philadelphia, September 28.

The ſchooner Peggy, Capt. White, arrived at New-York on Saturday laſt, in 19 days from St. Marks, Hiſpaniola. He confirms the accounts we had before received from that Iſland. The diſtreſſed ſituation of the white people almoſt exceeds deſcription. The negroes having deſolated and deſtroyed all the open country, proceeded to attack the Cape (Francois.) They were defeated with great ſlaughter in three deſperate attempts on that town. In one defeat 2000 of them were killed and 1500 taken priſoners, of whom every tenth man was beheaded. Many of the white people were alſo killed in theſe conflicts---one regiment alone loſt fifty men killed in one engagement. The mulattoes had not joined the negroes; they were in arms for their own defence, and had informed the white people, that if they would conform to the decrees of the National Aſſembly, they would aſſiſt them to ſuppreſs the inſurrection. We do not learn whether any or what anſwer has been given to this meſſage.

Upwards of ſixty ſail of American veſſels are detained at the Cape.

L'Anguille, on the Wabaſh, the Indian Town deſtroyed by General Wilkinſon, has remarkably diſtinguiſhed itſelf as a neſt of robbers and murderers, and is the only place upon the Wabaſh where our priſoners have conſtantly been put to the moſt horrible tortures.

The two ſucceſsful expeditions againſt the hoſtile Indians, cannot fail of making the moſt ſerious impreſſions upon them, and produce a ſolid peace, which is the ſole object of the United States. Indeed, ſince General Scott's expedition in June, a number of French inhabitants, who were ſettled at ſeveral of the Indian villages on the Wabaſh, had repaired to Poſt Vincennes; and about three hundred Ouittanon or Wea men, women and children, Indians who have hitherto been hoſtile, had followed their example, and have ſettled themſelves within about eight leagues of Poſt Vincennes, and declared themſelves at peace, and under the protection of the United States.

An alarming and treaſonable riot lately took place in the county of Mifflin, in this State, occaſioned, as it appears, by the enmity of two men againſt Samuel Bryſon, Eſq. lately appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; theſe men were ambitious of being Colonels of militia, and againſt the commiſſioning of whom, as unfit perſons, Mr. Bryſon as County-Lieutenant, had made repreſentations. Enraged at the promotion of Judge Bryſon—one Wilſon, brother to the Sheriff of that County, and one David Walker levied a conſiderable force, and marched at the head of about forty armed men with a fife playing, to Lewis-Town, with an avowed determination to ſeize the perſon of Judge Bryſon, whilſt on the Bench, drag him from thence, oblige him to reſign his commiſſion, and to accompany theſe perſons to the rugged narrows of Juniatta Rivers.

The mob was however fruſtrated in their plan, thro' the ſpirited behavior of the Judges and the officers of the Court; Judge Bryſon eſcaped from their hands—and has repaired to the ſeat of government. A body of the militia appeared the next day after the riot to ſupport and protect the Court—the rioters had previouſly retired—and the Court was opened by the other Judges. Col. McFarland who commanded the militia aſſembled on this occaſion, preſented an addreſs to the Judges on behalf of himſelf, and the militia,declaring their abhorrence of the proceedings which had taken place—and offering at the hazard of their lives to protect the Court—to which the Judges returned an anſwer expreſſive of their ſenſe of the laudable zeal diſcovered by the militia to ſupport the laws and government of Pennſylvania.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity, at the late Commencement in this city was conferred on the Rev. Mr. Aſhbell Green of Philadelphia; and on the Rev. Mr. Iſaac Keith, of Charleſton, South-Carolina.

The Provoſt of the Univerſity in his charge to the graduates, obſerved, that the wounds and ſcars which ſcience felt from the unnatural hand of deſpotiſm, when her ſpirit was whetted againſt this unoffending country, ſoon experienced the healing aſſiſtance of legiſlative authority, to the remoteſt corners of our confederacy. Even amidſt the ravages of war, and the attention neceſſary to repel the invaſion of a proud and diſappointed nation, the State of Pennſylvania, ever attentive to the things which conſtitute her ſtength and reſpectability among the confederated States, erected the *Univerſity of Pennſylvania* at the public expence, without a ſingle private donation, or any application from public ſpirited individuals for legiſlative countenance and aid. The inſtitution is their own, and owes its origin to the wiſdom, policy and forethought of her Repreſentatives eleven years ago, in that dark and cloudy day, when the ſcale of battle yet huug doubtful, although hopefully verging towards the ſide of liberty and independence. They have ſeen, I truſt, ſaid he, with ſecret pleaſure, the fruits of their early attention to the intereſts of literature, in the graduation of upwards of 260 ſtudents, beſides thoſe that have been graduated this day, in the ſhort ſpace of eleven years; the bloſſoms of many of whom begin to unfold, and to promiſe us the rich fruits of a ſplendid addition to that ſtock of knowledge in philoſophy and phyſic, in law and divinity, which enriches a nation, and makes them more excellent than their neighbors. And this day we are happy in exhibiting to their view, and in uſhering into life, under their auſpices, in the courſe of the preſent year, as numerous and reſpectable a claſs of ſtudents in philoſophy and medicine, as were ever graduated in the State of Pennſylvania.—And if any thing be yet neceſſary to complete their original plan of enlarging the human mind, and exalting the genius of our citizens, as ſeems to be the caſe in the general idea, and wiſh of the friends of literature in the State, we doubt not, but the wiſdom and magnanimity of one of the largeſt States in the Union, will vie with the moſt forward of the confederacy, in placing their Univerſity upon as reſpectable a footing as any other in America, and in making it as extenſively uſeful to the intereſts of ſcience, religion and government.

In full confidence of the liberality and wiſdom of the Legiſlature, the Truſtees have erected an elegant and ſpacious anatomical theatre and chemical elaboratory, for the accommodation of the medical ſtudents, which will be ready for their reception on the firſt of November next, when the medical lectures will commence; being fully ſenſible, that it would be impoſſible for them to anſwer the deſigns of their conſtituents, or ſupport the encreaſing reputation of the medical inſtitution, without ſuch a ſtructure.

Every friend to virtue, ſcience, and the beſt intereſts of ſociety and the riſing generation, muſt be delighted on reading the ingenious, pathetic and truly elegant Addreſs of the Hon. Mr. HOWELL, inſerted in this day's Gazette—it can ſcarcely be peruſed without pleaſure and advantage by perſons of every age; but to young minds in particular, it conveys the moſt important leſſons of life.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

Good Government is to be conſidered as an ordinance of Heaven, principally on account of its being the medium thro which we receive all the bleſſings of ſociety. Without government there can be no ſociety, and no civil freedom; all the advantages dependant on property ariſe from government; and here we may diſtinguiſh the difference between tyranny and government; under the *former*, there is nothing but the *name* of property—for what we cannot call our own, we cannot be ſaid to *poſſeſs*. That is not government, but deſpotiſm, whether in the hands of one, a few or many, which does not pay a ſacred regard to the rights of property, as well as to the rights of man; indeed they cannot be ſeparated, for when the former are invaded, the ſprings of induſtry, and a laudable ambition, which are eſſentially connected with the equal rights of man, are attacked and undermined.

It is with Government as with Religion, the world abounds with different ſyſtems of each, and the ſects which adhere to them reſpectively pretend in a greater or leſſer degree to infallibility—hence the intemperate heats and animoſities which interrupt, and often deſtroy the peace of ſociety.

It is now generally conſidered as indicative of narrowneſs and bigotry of mind, to deny to others the right every one is fond enough of aſſuming to himſelf, of judging in articles of faith. Why ſhould not equal liberty be allowed in chuſing our political creed? "To err is human"---and mankind are perhaps more liable to error in what concerns their political intereſt, than they are in what relates to modes of religious belief.

It has often been confidently aſſerted that religious zeal and bigotry have deſtroyed more of the human race than any other cauſe of diſſention; yet the contrary will appear when it is conſidered that mankind have been *perpetually* at war about civil and political rights, and their temporal poſſeſſions—whereas religious wars have raged only at particular periods, and thoſe remote from each other.

The late accounts from the Weſt-India Iſlands preſent the moſt gloomy ſpectacle that perhaps has ever been exhibited on the theatre of the globe. To reflect on an handful of people (comparatively ſpeaking) being abſolutely in the power of an immenſe multitude of blacks, untaught and uncivilized, whoſe ſenſe of injuries has been conſtantly receiving an additional keenneſs to its edge for ages, muſt harrow up every feeling of humanity; and tho there is ſomething in our natures which revolts from ſlavery, and every generous American muſt ardently wiſh to ſee the period arrive

When Afric's ſons ſhall freely range their groves,
Pluck their own fruits, and woo their ſable loves.

Yet as the new ſyſtem of the world is gradually ameliorating the condition of our ſpecies, it is rather to be feared, that the period when univerſal freedom ſhall be enjoyed, muſt be retarded, rather than accelerated by ſuch horrible attempts. On the principle therefore of univerſal benevolence and philanthropy, if impelled by no other motives, the Government of the United States is bound to afford the moſt prompt and effectual ſuccour and relief to their allies.

According to the late accounts from Cape-Francois, the following ſeems to have been dictated by the ſpirit of prophecy—

An Addreſs from the Town and Commerce of Nantes, to the National Aſſembly dated May 20, 1791.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR decree of the 15th May, ſublime in the eyes of philoſophy,and dictated by the love of humanity,will not prevent (permit this freedom to our patriotiſm) its being the moſt inhuman, if its execution was not impracticable in the Colonies. More terrible than the hurricanes which ravage theſe rich countries, it would carry with it all the evils re-united, it goes forth to re-kindle upon theſe ſhores already the ſpectacles of horror, the firebrand of diſcord and civil war; rivers of blood is going to be ſhed—under this burning hemiſphere the paſſions are extreme, hatred and vengeance will diſplay in their true colours their ſanguinary effects. Ah do not flatter yourſelves that theſe dreadful misfortunes are tranſient: No, gentlemen, as long as your fatal decree ſhall exiſt, the whites and coloured people cannot live together; one party or the other muſt be exterminated: there is no alternative; and the conquering party enfeebled by its victory will fall a ſacrifice to the ſlaves, too crafty to let ſlip the favorable moment of breaking their chains. Then will thoſe terrible words be realized which have already made your walls reſound, *May the Colonies periſh*—this barbarous wiſh is granted, they are no more—our commerce ruined, our marine annihilated, agriculture languiſhing, our manufactures abandoned, ten millions of Frenchmen reduced to the deepeſt miſery, without the means of ſubſiſtence, wanting bread; theſe are the unhappy conſequences, the effect of the loſs of the colonies: bankrupts innumerable, and a general diſtruſt among individuals will give a fatal ſtab to public credit; our ſpecie will flow with rapidity into the dominions of foreigners, a general mourning will cover all France, and more than a third of the inhabitants will be forced to leave their country, to carry among ſtrangers thoſe talents and that induſtry which their native ſoil can no more employ.

However gloomy this repreſentation may be, it is the exacteſt truth, and it will make you tremble. If the love of humanity and the deſire of rendering all the ſubjects of the empire happy, animated you when you paſſed the decree of the 15th May---in the name of the colonies, ſo precious a part of the French monarchy—in the name of thoſe whoſe happineſs you wiſh, while you expoſe them to almoſt inevitable deſtruction—in the ſacred name of humanity—in the name of ten millions of our brothers who will fall victims to the moſt wretched miſery—repeal this cruel decree; conſecrate and adopt in a ſolemn manner that of the 8th March 1790; grant to the colonies that privilege you promiſed them; themſelves alone can re-eſtabliſh and maintain good order and tranquility. This privilege is their palladium, without which our Colonies cannot exiſt.

The accounts from Cape-Francois as publiſhed in a Boſton paper, ſay——That the Negro Inſurgents amounted to 70,000, that they had killed all the Whites, men, women and children, and burnt all the plantations for 60 miles round---the light of the fire was ſo great, that they could ſee to read on board the packet which brought the news to New-London, the night after ſhe ſailed.

The Beacon, lately erected by the Marine Society of Salem, on the north end of Baker's iſland, is 22 feet baſe, and 55 feet high. On approaching ſaid iſland, the following directions, from accurate ſurveys lately taken, may be obſerved:

	Miles.	*10ths.*
From eaſtern point C. Ann, to ſaid beacon, S. 74 deg. W. diſtant	7	6
From Gale's Ledge, S. 51 deg. W. diſtant	1	8
From ſouth breakers of ſaid iſland, N. 33½ deg. W. diſtant	1	5
From Half-Way Rock, N. 3 deg. W. diſtant	3	3
From Harding's Rock (the body) S. 81 deg. E. diſtant 11-20ths of a mile.		
From Tennappoo, or Bowditch's Ledge, S. 68 deg. E. diſtant 1½ mile.		

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Sloop Experiment,	Crawford,	St. Thomas,
Schooner Trimmer,	Stanton,	Antigua,
Brig Fanny,	Stevenſon,	Cadiz,
Ship William Penn,	———,	London,
—— Pallas,	Collins,	Amſterdam,
—— Birmingham Packet,	Simons,	Briſtol,
Brig Maria,	Atwood,	Boſton,
Molly,	Raſer,	Havre-de-Grace.

Capt. Atwood ſaw two large ſhips ſtanding into Boſton Bay, under jury maſts.

Capt. Raſer left Havre-de-Grace the firſt of Auguſt, at which time all was quiet in France.

The French Packet Le Suffrein, is arrived at New-York from L'Orient.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/6	20/9 pr. £.	103½	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11/9		57½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/		60	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19/	19/6	97½	
Indents	11/6		57½	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/			
Bank Subſcriptions,	130	135	Dollars.	

FROM THE BEE.

CONJECTURES ON TAXATION.

(CONCLUDED.)

LET us now conſider, what circumſtances ſhould determine us in the choice of ſubjects of taxation.

Commodities whoſe manufacture or import are in the hands of a few, being more eaſily taken an account of than thoſe in the hands of many; impoſts on them may be more cheaply collected. Among manufactured commodities, duties on glaſs and cotton are collected at the leaſt expence. A duty upon delft, ſtone-ware, bricks, tyles, and flower-pots, might be levied at a ſmall expence, the charge to be made at the kiln.

That ſtage of manufacture which takes up the largeſt time, is the moſt proper for taking account of it and charging the duty: Thus, tho the duty is impoſed upon drying malt, yet the account of it is taken when in the ciſtern, couch, or on the floor, not when it comes from the kiln.

Commodities, therefore, whoſe manufactures are more tedious, are preferable to ſuch as are leſs ſo, as ſubjects of taxation. Bleaching being one of the moſt tedious proceſſes we are acquainted with, a duty upon whitened linen or cotton cloth might be charged at the bleaching-field with the greateſt certainty.

The advance of duties will be ſhorter upon commodities that are not meliorated by keeping, than upon ſuch as are improved by age.

Commodities that are fit for uſe, when they have paſſed through the hands of the manufacturer, are preferable as ſubjects of taxation, to thoſe that muſt be kept for any length of time; the bottle is not the better for the keeping, but the wine is. Hence, during whatever ſtage of its manufacture, the duty upon a commodity may be charged, it ſhould not be exacted till near the time the commodity is fit for uſe: thus the duty upon glaſs may be ſooner exacted, than that upon wine. The credit given in paying the malt duty is proper; for though it does not improve by keeping, yet the greateſt part of it is made many months before it is conſumed.

The time of paying the leather duty is fixed with great propriety.

A moderate impoſt upon commodities of general uſe or conſumption produces a greater revenue than heavy taxes on ſuch as are conſumed by the few. The annual amount of the duty on ſtrong beer is about 1,500,000l. The produce of an impoſt of 2l. *per* ton on wine was in 1780 eſtimated at 30,000l. *per annum**.

Commodities of general uſe are preferable ſubjects of taxation, to thoſe that are leſs univerſally conſumed or uſed.

The great conſumption of whale oil, even in lighting the ſtreets, renders it probable that an impoſt on it would be conſiderably productive. Candles are taxed. A duty upon whale oil might be charged at the boiling-houſe.

A duty on tin-plates charged at the mill would be productive: As would be a duty on gun-powder.

Merchants and manufacturers complain when their particular branches of trade are taxed. It will, however, be found, that thoſe branches of trade and manufacture that have been moderately taxed for a century paſt, have ſucceeded, as well as thoſe that have not, or even as ſuch as have been foſtered by bounties.

Moderate impoſts on manufactures tend perhaps to haſten their improvement, both as a ſtimulus to ingenuity, and as tending to throw manufactures into the hands of perſons poſſeſſed of ſtock.

The revenue ariſing from licences is conſiderable; but it ſeems to be a very unequal mode of taxation. As licences are paid at once, if not exceedingly moderate, they may, in many caſes, be oppreſſive.

Confectioners, perfumers, and hair-dreſſers, might be ſubjected to the payment of a licence with as much propriety as the retailers of ſmall beer.

The coach-duty may be reckoned a licence tax; being charged *per* tale, it is not liable to the objection of inequality.

A ſmall duty, charged *per* ton on all ſhips and veſſels, might be levied at little expence, and with great certainty.

Stamp-duties have, of late, become common; all perhaps, that can be ſaid in their favour, is, that they are cheaply collected. They point out no particular improvement by which they can be compenſated. They are, in the firſt inſtance, unequal, and cannot be retailed like impoſts on merchandize or manufacture. In their payment, nothing is ſeen but the tax.

"There are two ſtates in Europe, (ſays Monteſquieu) where there are heavy impoſts on liquor; in the one, (England) the brewer alone pays the tax; in the other, (Holland) it is indiſcriminately levied upon all the conſumers. In the firſt, nobody feels the rigour of the impoſt; in the ſecond, it is looked upon as a grievance."

Stamp-duties will always be obnoxious, and every effort will be made to evade them. There is no reaſon to apprehend, that before the receipt tax can be made efficient, ſuch encouragement muſt be given to informers, as may prove prejudicial to morals.

In ſpite of Mr. Sheridan's aſſertion, taxes of this kind are perhaps, of all others, the leaſt proper for a free people.

* The ale duty might be rendered ſtill more productive, by making a reaſonable and equitable alteration in the brewery laws.

☞ *Tickets in the NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, warranted undrawn the 20th inſtant, being the lateſt intelligence from thence, to be had of* SAMUEL ANDERSON, *next door to the Bank, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.*

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. to 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptſ]

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured, they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jerſey, 2d Claſs—to commence drawing 26th inſt. } Poſi-
Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual, 2d Claſs, 13th October. } tively

May be had as above.

LOUISIANA.

ALL thoſe perſons who have an inclination to ſettle on the rich lands of the Miſiſſippi, can have a paſſage to New Orleans about the 20th of October next. Each ſingle man on his arrival there, will have a grant of two hundred and forty acres of land, in fee ſimple, gratis, without rents or taxes; and each married man, a larger quantity, in proportion to the numberof his family. For further particulars, enquire of Meſſrs. STEWART & NESBITT, No. 15, South Water-Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1791. [6t]

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the ſame place.

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making tranſfers at ditto, *one dollar* each tranſfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

IF THOMAS FRANKS, lately of Little York, in Virginia, (but originally of Scarborough, in Yorkſhire, Great-Britain) will make himſelf known, together with his preſent place of reſidence, either to his brother JOHN FRANKS, who is now in this Port, or to the ſubſcriber, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Portland, (Diſtrict of Maine) *Auguſt* 29, 1791.

P. S. In caſe of the deceaſe of Mr. FRANKS, his legal heir or heirs are requeſted to forward their names and places of abode to Mr. ROBINSON, as above.

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

THE Sales of the Lots in the Federal City will commence on Monday the 17th day of October next. The Commiſſioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings to any deſirable extent; with a view to draw the fund into action, ſo as to facilitate the work, inſtead of a depoſit of 8 per cent. will require 1-4th part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the reſidue to be on bonds with ſecurity, payable with intereſt in three equal payments. The manner of improvement will be publiſhed at the ſale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STUART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

CHILDS AND SWAINE

Have now in the Preſs, and in a few days will publiſh

In a handſome Volume OCTAVO.

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF]

THE

L A W S

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

Collated with, and corrected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a reſolve of Congreſs, paſſed the 18th February, 1791.

With a COMPLETE INDEX.

This volume will compriſe the Federal Conſtitution, the Acts of the three Seſſions of the Firſt Congreſs, and the Treaties:—alſo, the Declation of Independence, and ſundry Reſolves and Ordinances of Congreſs under the Confederation.

New-York, Auguſt 3.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 31, *both incluſive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is* 3 *Dollars per ann.*